

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, OCT. 14.

COMMERCE OF THE PACIFIC.

It may be of interest to the commercial world to cursorily glance at the increase of trade in this quarter. A chain of events have occurred during the past few years which has attracted the attention of the world to this quarter of the globe; and the vast expanse of the Pacific, a few years since traversed only by whaleships, and an occasional trader on the north west coast, will soon be whitened with the sails of commerce. The western shore of the American continent, where a few years since the solitude was unbroken save by the crack of the red man's rifle, or the tramp of the adventurous trapper, already resounds with the hum of civilization and the merry sounds of productive industry.

In the chain of events which have served to attract attention to this portion of the globe, the first was the seizure of these Islands by Lord George Paulet and the subsequent restoration by Admiral Thomas. Up to that time—1843—the trade of the Islands was limited to one or two ships which sailed from Boston, and the trade with the whaling fleet. The imports in 1843 amounted to \$223,385.38 upon which a revenue of \$8,468.38 was collected. So rapidly did the trade increase that in 1847 the imports amounted to \$710,133.52 and the revenue to \$48,901.25, while for the current year the amount of both imports and revenue therefrom will doubtless far exceed that amount. But it should be borne in mind that this great increase of importation is not the consequence of increased consumption; for many of the goods which have been imported and paid duties here, eventually found their way out of the country. The actual consumption has doubtless increased, but not in proportion to the increase of imports; for a large share of the goods, independent of those shipped to Oregon and California, and for supplies for whaleships. The export of the Islands is very limited and the consumption must consequently be limited. Seventy-five vessels engaged in trade arrived and sailed from the Islands during 1847. Many of them it is true were small schooners, and made several trips during the year. The arrivals and departures will far exceed that number the current year. Since 1843 quite a trade has sprung up between these Islands and China, Oregon and California.

The second event which occurred to draw public attention to the Pacific, was the establishment of the French Protectorate at Tahiti. Although this event has not directly exerted any great influence upon commerce it has in a political sense attracted public attention to the Pacific, and will in the end, if the right measures be pursued by the government there, exert a wholesome influence upon commerce. The consumption will be increased by the influx of foreigners while the products will also be increased.

The settlement of the Oregon boundary question and the influx of settlers, may be classed as the third event, which has already exerted, and is destined to exert a still greater influence upon the growth of commerce in the Pacific. The exports of Oregon a few years since consisted mainly of furs, and her trade was limited to one or two vessels annually. We have no statistics by which to judge of the increase of trade, but it must be apparent that it has been great. Lumber, timber, flour and salmon, are now exported from Oregon in large quantities. The occasional trader is but one of quite a fleet of vessels which now annually visit Columbia River. The natives of the forest are fast sinking away before the mighty tide of civilization which is pressing onward, and their wigwags are being displaced by the hut of the hardy pioneer. Oregon is rich in agricultural resources, and the time is not far distant when her "dark shores" will be crowned with stately warehouses—her waters be whitened with the sails of commerce—her rivers ploughed by stately steamers—and her borders resound with the songs of an independent and happy people.

The occupation of California by the American forces may be called the fourth link in the chain of events to which we have alluded. The trade of California previous to this event, was limited to an occasional hide-drover or smuggler—her exports to hides and tallow, with now and then a sprinkling of specie. During the occupation of the country by the forces of the United States trade was better, the consumption was increased, but on account of no export existing, the prosperity of the country was likely to suffer a serious check. Luckily, in June last, the gold placers on the American Fork was discovered, and the ease with which gold was procured soon afforded an export more than sufficient for all their wants. Subsequently the treaty of peace between Mexico and the United States was ratified, and Upper California, gold and all, became a part and parcel of the great American Republic. California has presented an instance of commercial growth unequalled in the annals of the world, and the discovery of gold in such abundance, is an event which will exert a mighty influence upon the prosperity of commerce in this ocean. A dense population will soon be in California, and if agriculture be neglected a large fleet of vessels will be required to supply their wants.

The line of steamers via Panama, which are to commence running in January next will make California and Oregon near neighbors to the great commercial cities of the Atlantic coast. A railroad has long been talked of and will doubtless soon be commenced. Boston and St. Louis are already connected by a magnetic line, an extension of which is already contemplated to the Pacific coast. The expense of completing a line from St. Louis to the Pacific has been estimated at \$300,000, and we confidently believe that in our day and generation both undertakings will be accomplished.

It is impossible to foretell the mighty influence which this chain of events will exert upon the future prosperity of commerce in this ocean. The Pacific, about which so much has been written and so little known, will soon be crowded with traders, every bay and island—every nook and corner will be explored. The mighty wave of immigration which is now rolling towards the western shores of the American continent will sooner or later reach our shores. The geographical position of these Islands point to them as the West Indies of the Pacific coast. Before, however, any great advance can be made here, a different policy in regard to lands and labor must be pursued. If the people who own lands will not cultivate them, they must and will be expelled from the hive.

LATER FROM EUROPE!

By the arrival of the 'Amelia,' we have received dates from London to the 30th of June, and from Paris to the 29th. From a New Orleans Evening Mercury of July 22d we glean what follows.

France.

As was expected by many, a reign of terror has succeeded the revolution. The Provisional government has been overturned by a great sacrifice of life, and a new ministry formed on its ruins. Lamartine, Arago, and others, were under arrest. It appears that the people of Paris were being enlisted in the army, and a body of the troops destined for the Provinces, were marched out of the city on the 21st of June. They halted in the suburbs, and having spent most of their money for wine which was freely sold them, they resolved not to proceed, but to return into Paris.

On Thursday night, the 22d of June, the first barricade was raised, and the troops and the National Guards were called out. On Friday, the 23d, the insurgents possessed themselves of all that portion of the right bank of the river Seine, stretching from the Faubourg St. Antoine to the river; whilst on the left bank they occupied all that portion called the Cité, the Faubourg St. Marcel, St. Victor, and the lower quarter of St. Jacques.

The communication of the insurgents between the two banks of the river, was maintained by the possession of the church St. Gervais, a part of the quarter of the temple, the approaches of Notre Dame, and the bridge of St. Michel. By these extensive lines of operation the insurgents occupied a vast portion of the most defensible part of the city, and actually threatened the Hotel de Ville, which if they had succeeded in taking, might have secured the first victory on their side. On Friday there were partial conflicts, but the insurgents seemed to be occupied more in fortifying their positions than in actually fighting; but whatever success the Government troops may have had in various quarters where conflicts took place, as at St. Dennis and St. Martin, it now appears that the enthusiastic courage of the insurgents, repulsed them, and even beat them in other parts of the city. M. Lamartine rode with the staff of Cavaignac through Paris, to quell the insurrection; but it was evident that nothing but the power of arms would compel the insurgents to yield. The Government forces were divided into three divisions, and large masses of troops were brought to bear with artillery upon the positions of the insurgents; but still Friday passed, and the insurgents had evidently gathered strength.

On Saturday, the 24th, the National Assembly declared itself in permanence, and Paris was placed in a state of siege. The Executive Power was delegated absolutely to Cavaignac, and a half past ten the members of the Executive Government resigned. They declared that they should have been wanting in their duties and honor had they withdrawn on account of sedition and public peril; they only withdrew before a vote of the Assembly. Reports poured in every hour to the Assembly, and as the intelligence arrived of the slaughter of the National Guards, and the fall of one General after another, who was killed or wounded by the insurgents, the sensation became deep and alarming. Various proclamations were issued by Cavaignac to induce the insurgents to lay down their arms, but to no effect.

The whole of Saturday was employed in desperate fighting on both sides, except a lull during a frightful thunder storm. In the afternoon of Friday the conflicts were without intermission. On Saturday, however, the carnage and battle on the south side of the river were horrible. During the whole of Friday night, and until 3 o'clock on Saturday, the roar of the artillery and the noise of the muskets were incessant. In this frightful state of things the Assembly betrayed not a little alarm. Deputations from the Assembly were proposed to go and entreat the combatants to cease this fratricidal strife; but all the successive reports proved that the insurgents were bent on only yielding up the struggle with their lives, and their valor was only surpassed by their desperate resolution.

On Saturday night at 8 o'clock, the capital was in an awful state. Fighting continued with unabated fury. Large masses of troops poured in from all the neighboring departments, but still the insurgents having rendered their position almost impregnable, resisted more or less effectually all the forces which could be brought to bear against them. The red flag—the banner of the republic—democratic and social—was hoisted.

On Sunday morning, at the meeting of the National Assembly, the President announced that the government forces had completely succeeded in suppressing the insurrection on the left bank of the river, after a frightful sacrifice of human life; and that Gen. Cavaignac had given the insurgents on the right bank till 10 o'clock to surrender, when if they did not lay down their arms, he would storm their entrenchment in the Faubourg St. Antoine, where they were now driven, and put the whole to the sword. The heaviest artillery had been brought to bear upon them, and little doubt could be entertained that the insurrection could be put down. The hope held out of the termination of the insurrection was not, however, realized. The fighting continued the whole of Sunday, with a fearful loss of life, especially to the National Guards.

On Monday the reinforcements Gen. Lamoriciere had received from Gavaignac, enabled him to lead in the insurgents in the eastern part of the city; and although reduced to straits, they still fought with incredible valor. It was thought on Monday morning, early, that they would surrender; but again the hope thus held out of the termination of the insurrection, was not immediately realized. At half past 10 the fighting was resumed, and it was only after a frightful struggle of about two more hours, that the government troops everywhere prevailed, and the front of the insurrection being broken, the insurgents were either shot, or taken prisoners, or fled into the country in the direction towards Vincennes. The eastern quarters, comprising the faubourgs St. Antoine, du Temple, Meudon, and Pétion Court, where the last subsided. The last band took refuge in the celebrated cemetery of Pétion la Chaise, but the Guard Mobile hunted them even from this sanctuary, and they were slaughtered in the neighboring fields.

On Tuesday the insurrection was definitely quelled. The loss of life has been terrific—no fewer than fourteen general officers were put hors du combat—a greater loss than in the most splendid engagements of Napoleon. Amongst those who fell, are General Megrier, Dearnat and Brea, General Charbonnel and Renault, and others, severely wounded.

Four or five members of the National Assembly are amongst the killed, and as many more wounded. But the most touching death is that of the Archbishop of Paris. The venerable prelate on Sunday volunteered to go to the insurgents as a messenger of peace. Cavaignac said that such a step was full of danger, but this Christian pastor persisted. He advanced attended by his two vicars towards the barricades, with an olive branch borne before him, when he was ruthlessly shot in the groin, and fell mortally wounded. The venerable prelate was ordered by the insurgents to the nearest hospital, in St. Antoine, where he received the last sacraments, languished, and has since died.

The editor of the *Pere Duchesne*, M. La Roche, was shot in the head at the barricade Rochechouart, where in the dress of an *ouvrier*, he was fighting at the head of a party of insurgents.

It will probably never be correctly ascertained to what extent the sacrifice of human life in this frightful struggle has reached. Some compute the loss on the part of the troops at from 9,000 to 10,000 slain, but we hope this is exaggerated. The number of prisoners captured of the insur-

gents exceeds 5,000. All of the prisons are filled, as well as the dungeons and vaults of the Tuilleries, the Louvre, Palais Royal, the Chamber of Deputies and the Hotel de Ville. A military commission has been appointed to try such as were found with arms in their hands, and they will probably be transported to the Marquesas Islands, or some trans-Atlantic French colony. A decree has been proposed with that object. We have not space to recount the many acts of individual heroism. On the other hand, the savage cruelty with which the insurgents waged war, almost exceeds belief.

They tortured some of their own prisoners, cut off their heads and feet, and inflicted barbarities worthy of savages. It seemed to be generally believed that if the insurgents had succeeded in following up their most admirably conducted plan of operations, and having advanced their line and possessed themselves of the Hotel de Ville, and followed up their attacks along the two banks of the river, that the whole city would have been given up to pillage. Indeed the words pillage and rape are said to have been inscribed on one of their banners. Not less than 30,000 stand of arms have been seized and captured in the faubourg St. Antoine alone.

The estimates of killed and wounded vary materially. Some accounts give 35,000 as the total on both sides, others 10,000. The number will probably exceed 15,000. On Monday evening five hundred insurgents, who were captured at the Clos St. Lazare were shot on the spot, and four hundred more next morning. The struggle had been incredible, and the military executions almost unparalleled.

Contrary to general expectation, the provinces had been generally quiet; the only exception has been the Marseillaise. An *emueute* broke out there on the 23d, barricades were formed, and after a loss of fifty National Guards were killed by the insurgents, the barricades were successively carried, and the movement put down. With the exception of a small portion of the Northern railway, where the rails were taken up, all the postal communications have been maintained.

Already several legions of the National Guards have been disbanded by Cavaignac. He has been empowered to form a new Ministry. The following Ministry have been appointed: General Cavaignac, President; Bastien, Justice; Basile, Foreign Affairs; Saurat, Home Department; Lamoriciere, War; Le Blanc, Marine; Goudchaux, Finance; Recurt, Public Works; Tonnes, Commerce.

Gen. Cavaignac has appointed Changanier Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Paris, and Gen. Bedeau Governor of Paris. The National Assembly were to proceed to elect a President in the place of M. Senard, and M. Dufaure has been started as the candidate of the moderates. The Committee of Inquiry into the conspiracy, and its connection with that of the 15th of May, sits in permanence, adjourning only for short intervals.

The Constitutional states that among the mass of papers found in the lodgings of Lieut. De Flotte, were discovered several letters from Lamartine, together with a passport signed by him, and Gen. Bedeau Governor of Paris. The National Assembly were to proceed to elect a President in the place of M. Senard, and M. Dufaure has been started as the candidate of the moderates. The Committee of Inquiry into the conspiracy, and its connection with that of the 15th of May, sits in permanence, adjourning only for short intervals.

One hundred thousand insurgents were on the one side, and 250,000 troops and national guards on the other. All the anarchist journals are suppressed. M. de Lamartine and Arago headed detachments of national guards, and boldly advanced to the front. M. Laroche, one of the editors of the *Commece* and an associate of Schier, was arrested on Monday. M. Watrin, Lt. Col. of the 6th Legion, was arrested after having been admitted to the conference on the plan of the attack. He was taken in the ranks of the insurgents.

From the vast number of casualties in the course of the four days during which the insurrection lasted, almost every one had lost fathers, husbands, brothers or friends. In every street women appeared in deep mourning, with all the signs of deep affliction. Vast numbers of the National Guards were missing, and the doubt as to their fate is almost more painful than the certainty of the worst. In every church funeral services were going on from morning till night, and the same sorrowful symptoms of the evils of civil war must necessarily continue unabated for several days. The number of the dead and wounded to be still seen carried along the different streets, was extraordinary. All the women, from the highest to the lowest, were busy, many of them preparing linens for the hospitals.

The Cologne Gazette has a letter from Altons of the 25th inst., stating that the preliminaries to the treaty of peace between Denmark and the Duchies, are already signed. It is asserted that the basis of this peace is the political separation of the duchies from Denmark, and the acknowledgement of the right of succession of the Agnates. Prince Ferdinand, the King's uncle, is to act as Governor, with the present Provisional as his Ministry. The agitation in Great Britain had almost entirely ceased. Ireland was quiet.

SICKNESS.—Much sickness prevails here at the present time. The measles and whooping cough have at length made their appearance here. The whooping cough made its appearance a few weeks since, and during the last week several cases of the measles have occurred in town. By an arrival from Hilo, we learn that the measles prevail extensively among the native population at Hilo. Both the measles and whooping cough are comparatively light, and no fears need be entertained if proper care be taken. Among the native population some cases have proved fatal, owing to exposure and improper treatment. The mumps prevailed here some years since, and we understand several cases have lately occurred. Pleurisy and bilious fever prevail to some extent among the native population. Several cases of influenza similar to that which occurred here in 1845 have lately occurred.

CHILE.—By the 'Correo de Colija' we have dates from Valparaiso to the 25th of August.—There is little local news of interest. The ship Undine, bound to California, had put into Valparaiso in distress. A French vessel of war was lying there, to sail shortly for this place. The *Seis de Junio* from San Francisco, had arrived. The news of the gold discoveries had created a great stir. Gold dust we are informed was sold there for \$18.00 per ounce. A large number of vessels will probably go up from Valparaiso.

TAHITI.—We have received per 'Sagadahock' dates from Tahiti to the 20th of September. No news of interest from this quarter.—The French authorities are awaiting the movements of the home government. It was rumored that they intended abandoning their possessions in the Pacific, but this is not at all probable. Business was dull—little or nothing doing.

Such has been the rush of business during the past few weeks, that our merchants have had plenty to do. Every warehouse and shop has been drained of goods adapted to the California market, and our streets have presented a moving panorama of boxes, bales and bundles. Some are so busy in making money that they can hardly stop to receive or count it.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE.

On Thursday morning, the 12th inst., the English schooner 'Amelia,' of Glasgow, arrived at this port, in distress, part of her crew having mutinied and murdered the captain, supercargo, first and second officers. The particulars of this tragic occurrence are, as near as we have been able to gather them, as follows: The *Amelia* left Mazatlan on the 9th of September, and the coast on the 19th, with a cargo of \$300,000 in specie, bound for China, Mr. Cook and lady, and Mary Hudson, a serving maid, passengers. On the night of the 3d of October, in the middle watch, three of the crew attacked the second mate and killed him. The captain and Mr. Cook hearing the noise came on deck. One of the ruffians was stationed at the fore-castle hatch to prevent the watch below from coming up, and the other two attacked the captain and Mr. Cook, killing the latter and badly wounding the former. The captain succeeded in getting down into the cabin, and having procured a cutlass, was again going on deck, when he was stabbed in the neck and fell back a lifeless corpse. The ladies, affrighted at the noise and groans of the murdered, were ordered to their staterooms, the mate was secured in his, and the murderers took possession of the cabin and shaped their course for the coast of Peru. On the following morning, the mate was told that he could have the boat, and provisions, if he chose to leave the vessel and take the ladies with him. Under pretence of lowering the boat they induced him to go on deck, when they fell upon him, and having wounded him badly, threw him overboard.—They then threw all the letters and papers overboard, and getting out a large quantity of gold, divided it among the crew, compelling all of them, at the peril of their lives, to take a share of the money; and then calling for wine, commenced gambling. For two days they held undisturbed possession, compelling the ladies to sit at table with them, and threatening them with death if they did not comply. It is more easy to imagine than to describe their feelings. No ray of hope beamed on the future; but thanks to a kind Providence, deliverance was at hand.

On the night of 5th of Oct., the murderers having drunk freely, the remainder of the crew planned to deliver themselves and the ladies from the hands of the mutineers. About one o'clock, one of the crew, John Smith, a native of Rotterdam, killed two of the murderers with an axe, and struck the third, cutting off his arm, and with the assistance of the carpenter and cabin boy, threw him overboard. Finding it impracticable to go to Mazatlan, the vessel's course was shaped for the islands. The following is a list of those who were killed by the mutineers: Mr. Cook, for some years a resident of Mazatlan, Capt. Robert L. McNally, of Dublin, Ramon Alva and Citano. The three mutineers were Mexicans. Three natives of the coast have been placed in confinement for the purpose of examination. It is thought that none of the crew except the three who were killed were aware of the plot. The youth who so nobly rescued the lives of those on board by taking that of the villains in whose hands they were, is deserving of lasting gratitude. The following is a list of those who were concerned in the plan to deliver the vessel from the mutineers: John Smith of Rotterdam, John Berringer of Bordeaux; Thomas Gannon, of London; Charles McDonald, and Frank, a Swede.

Terrible as was the result, there is reason to rejoice that the farther sacrifice of life was spared by the heroic conduct of the crew. We trust those who have acted so nobly will not go unrewarded.

The specie has been removed from the vessel to the vaults of the Treasury, by order of the Consul General. Mrs. Cook and servant are residing on shore.

Since the preceding was in type, we have been favored with the following statement drawn up by a very fine and intelligent lad of the name of Thomas Gannon, a native of London, and an apprentice on board at the time of the occurrence. We should remark that this statement has been concurred in by the crew of the schooner, and by the lady and her servants who came passengers from Mazatlan.

SCHOONER AMELIA, Tuesday, Oct. 5d, 1848.—About 4 bells in the middle watch, a tremendous noise on deck—yelling and hallooing—starboard watch on deck.—The second mate, Kitano, had gone forward at the time, in consequence of the swinging-boom giving way. He was immediately fell upon by the three men Jose Torres, Andreas Baldebezo and Jose Calero, and fell dying on the deck. Capt. Alva hearing the noise came on deck and asked what was the occasion of the noise. The ringleader, Torres, told him nothing, only a bad word. Mr. Cook, passenger, came up after the captain. As the latter was retreating aft, he was attacked by the three men and stabbed in several places. He however managed to get down into the cabin, and in reaching for a cutlass, endeavored to make Mr. McNally, who had just turned out on hearing the noise, comprehend what was going on. He then, with the cutlass in hand, gained the top of the companion, but he was stabbed mortally by two men, one on each side; he fell back and staggering into the cabin, expired. Mr. Cook, seeing the captain running aft, pursued by the murderers, endeavored to get down into the cabin, but he was stabbed through the back, left a little while on deck and afterwards thrown overboard. The murderers then went forward, called the larboard watch, and showing their bloody knives, told them that they had murdered all except Mr. McNally, English master, Mrs. Cook, and her servant Mary Hudson; and that they were in command of the vessel, and if one of them refused to obey their orders they would murder him directly. They then threw the body of the second mate overboard, and commanded the ship to be put about and steered for the coast of Peru. The remainder of the crew had no arms to defend themselves, and if the least hesitation was shown, the knife was at their throats. They then went down into the hold and brought up large stones and pieces of lead, which were laid on the deck for the purpose of killing Mr. McNally. About 8 o'clock, a. m., they spoke, (by the carpenter,) to Mr. McNally, assuring him that if he laid down his arms and submitted quietly they would not take his life. He would not consent to that, but told them that if they would allow him, with the females, to be put, with what things they required into the gig and sent adrift, he would not trouble them at all, but would show them what course to take for the place to which they wanted to go. The three then spoke together, and answered that what he required should be done. They then passed the necessary things he wanted to take with him, on deck, and one of them went down and got the course, for Mala-

brigo, from him. Trusting to their faith, he went on deck unarmed. They had put the ship about and given pretended orders for lowering the boat; but seeing it was not done, he went to the cabin skylight and told the females not to come up then as the boat was not ready. He was stepping from the skylight to the side of the vessel, when he was seized upon and thrown overboard. The murderers then filled upon the vessel and ordered all sail to be made. They then went down into the cabin, took all the gold they could find and brought it on deck, making every one in the vessel take his share. They then dressed themselves in the clothes belonging to the murdered, destroyed all papers they thought offensive, with many valuables which were thrown overboard. The captain's body was tied up and with heavy weights sunk. They were shifting clothes four or five times a-day, and parading the decks. They commanded the fore top-sail to be cut away; fitted new swinging-boom gear and main-boom guys.

Wednesday, 4th, John Smith, born in Rotterdam, Holland; Wm. Peter, Christianian, Norway; Frank Feering, St. Michaels, Western Islands; John Berringer, Bordeaux, France; Jose, Bilbao, Spain; proposed a plan to take the lives of the murderers that night, and which was communicated to the rest of the crew, (four excepted). The carpenter's axe, maul, pump-breaks, boarding-pikes &c., were to be ready for the purpose. At 4 o'clock P. M., the three murderers brought up a quantity of wine, which was offered to the men in order to make them drunk. That being done, they commenced playing for gold. Afterwards they got a master of fire arms together, trying which was the best, and loading them with heavy charges. One of them from the foot of the companion way, discharged a loaded pistol at the man at the wheel (John Smith) without effect. They then put the arms away for that time, but told the females they should have occasion for them in the morning. They then came on deck, (half past 9 P. M.) Jose Calero, having the first watch, and who was to call the other two at 12 o'clock. At 10 o'clock John Smith was relieved from the wheel and went to the lee side of the long boat and asked the carpenter if the implements were ready. The carpenter replied yes, all ready, but the axe was below. John Smith then went below in the steerage and brought it up, and told the boys, Charles and Thomas, to have the boarding-pikes ready, and should he want the cutlasses to run down in the cabin and hand them out. Jose Calero who had the watch then, being drunk, struck eight bells at 11 o'clock. He then called out to leave the bell. Smith immediately seized the axe and running aft, dispatched at once the sleeping men (Jose Torres and Andreas Baldebezo) where they lay on the deck, whilst William Peter, who went to hold the reel, dropped it and fell upon Jose Calero, trying to get him overboard, but being unable to manage him, John Smith jumped to the lee side and struck off his right arm with the axe. John then called out for the boys to get the cutlasses in the event of meeting with any opposition in the four men whom he could not confide in; but they received no opposition. The bodies of the three men were then thrown overboard. John Smith then took command, the rest of the crew being all agreeable to the same. He then went down in the cabin, assuring the females of their safety, and consulted with Mrs. Cook as to what would be the best plan to pursue in order to restore the vessel and cargo to the rightful owners. The money was all brought aft as it had been distributed and placed in the cabin. It was thought best to return to Mazatlan and accordingly we steered the nearest course to that place. There was a heavy sea on, with frequent squalls. We took in flying jib, fore-top-mast stay-sail, and gaff-top-sail. The jib had blown to pieces, being in a bad state of repair. Between 6 and 8 o'clock P. M., the fore top-sail sheet, went three times and the runner once. The bowsprit was sprung in two places, and in consequence of the violent working of the vessel was expected to go every minute. The top-gallant-mast had been badly sprung since leaving Mazatlan and was totally unfit to carry any sail. John Smith then went down in the cabin acquainting Mrs. Cook with the state of the vessel and aspect of the weather. He thought it best to steer for the nearest land he could make, and which she thought was the best thing that could be done.

John then called Thomas and Charles down in the cabin, acquainting them with his purpose, and as they were the only persons that knew anything of navigation, although their knowledge was imperfect, he told them to find the course for the Sandwich Islands. He then went on deck and asked all the crew if they were content to take the vessel to Oahu. A ready assent was given. Accordingly at 8 o'clock of the 5th October, the vessel was put before the wind steering west by north half north, for the south part of Hawaii.

MISERIES OF INDOLENCE.—None so little enjoy life, and are such burdens to themselves, as those who have nothing to do. The active only have the true relish of life. He who knows not what it is to labor, knows not what it is to enjoy. Recreation is only valuable as it unburdens. The idle know nothing of it. It is exertion that renders rest delightful, and sleep sweet and undisturbed. That the happiness of life depends on the regular prosecution of some laudable purpose or calling which engages, helps and enlivens all our powers, let those bear witness, who, after spending years in active usefulness, retire to enjoy themselves. They are a burden to themselves.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—If any one doubts it, peruse the following bill—a verbatim copy—which was handed us by a gentleman from California. Out of decency we omit the name.

May 27th, 1848.
Mr. To, Dr. Ferri and boat at the rat, Per one doll and half per day the whole time is nine days.
\$13.50 the whole amount is \$13.50
1.50
San Francisco. I have got the money.
(Signed.)

MENICITY.—The following gentle method of begging is pursued at Manila, by the excise officer. The Captain to whom the note which follows is addressed has requested us to publish it.

Most Respectful Sir:—Your most humble and obedient servant, prays to the Almighty God, to the captain and his most dearest son, and the officers and the crew of the vessel, good pleasant voyage and safe arrival in Sandwich Islands, and my present for the Ester Sunday &c.

After such a gentle request it is unnecessary to state that the Captain 'forked over.'

WEEKLY GOSSIP.

The first event which we have to mention this week is a strange one—nothing less than a very 'perpetrated' upon our office. Some foolish enough to suppose that an editor possessed of money, and willing to be deceived by the art of a cunning rascal, entered our sanctum last Sunday night, and therefrom the sum of \$17.30. A hole in our formidable-looking safe and a man who would rob a printing office, should certainly be treated as insane. The culprit remained in our office, and taking no care to conceal the results of his visit, were identified by several persons, and arrested early Monday morning. Schermer was elicited at the examination a veritable comical to prison. We once heard of a man, of the New York Museum—a fellow of ways on the lookout for curious cases—a fellow of an editor said to be possessed of two dollars. We hope he won't come out this week with \$17.30 in gold, and our wooden safe, with tin, which has served to keep up appearances so long, is ruined. An auction sale of new goods took place at the warehouse of Skinner & Co. on Monday.

On Tuesday a decked boat was sold at auction, and is to sail for the gold region. Honolulu, crowded fore and aft, sailed for California at 4 p. m. Seven native sailors took the passage. The cutter Wave was advertised to sail the coast the same day.

Wednesday afternoon the *Hualala* sailed for San Francisco, and the schooner *Rainbow* announced to sail in a few days. Almost all 'musketeer' fleet' are going to California; there will soon be but a small chance for communication between the islands.

Thursday morning the *Amelia* arrived from Mazatlan, bringing later news from the ship, which, with the account of the tragic occurrence that took place on board during the passage, we found in our columns today.

Friday morning the *Correo de Colija* was full cargo of goods arrived from Valparaiso. R. Vela, Esquire, Chilean Consul for this port, and several others came passengers. The schooner *Sagadahock* arrived soon after from Tahiti, and was immediately advertised for California with despatch.

THE PROGRESS OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We copy from a late number of a London Athenaeum the following article, showing how well the magnetic telegraph has succeeded in foreign parts:—

'The progress of the electric telegraph, a matter worth recording in our papers from time to time, as a movement which, singly, may be the most astounding revolution in the relations of space—whether that mean time of distance—which the generations of the world have known. The imagination cannot at once grasp the marvel; and it is but by the familiar facts that we shall gradually approach our place in time and its various extensions. As who in Shakespeare's *Imaginations* go to the earth in forty minutes, could scarcely do the praise of Prospero in our day for some evidence of a spiritual nature. All the progress of the earth beating simultaneously with common thought—the throbs at any telegraphic wire as a heart communicated through all the arteries of the world—is the final result that network of communications daily rearing over the land and through the sea. As Liverpool, Manchester and other stations which we have previously mentioned, arrangements are making for connecting the matter with London and with each other. The manner in which the information received in Liverpool, says a paper of that town, London, Manchester and other stations which made available, is as follows: A large room to be taken near the Exchange News Room, (possible in the same building), into which wires and the whole apparatus are to be introduced. Here all information of public news will be received, and be immediately despatched, and posted up, for the information of the subscribers to the *Telegraphic News Room*. Yearly subscription will be demanded in guineas; and for this sum the subscribers will be entitled to see all the intelligence relative to the arrival of the East and West India Mails, news, political events of importance, as discussed in parliament, the arrival of Liverpool vessels, other ports, and whatever else may be deserving of transmission by telegraph. The company will also convey private communications.

A trial, completely successful, has been made in the Isle of Wight, of the power of Mr. See's electric telegraph. A perfect and rapid communication, says a morning paper, was established between East and West Cowes by means of a single wire sunk across the channel. 'The telegraphs were attached; one being placed at Medina Hotel, and the other at the opposite end of the channel near the Fountain Hotel. The signal bells were then rung simultaneously, and the telegraphic communication commenced working and answering questions and answers with the greatest precision and certainty with a galvanic battery of low power—showing that a single wire immersed in the water could carry the electric current a distance of half a mile. The water brought back the current to its source with the slightest perceptible dispersion or loss of the dynamic power. The experiment demonstrates the perfect practicability of submarine communication, and the question as to its application may be said to be perfectly solved. We may add, in this record of various telegraphic experiments, that, on the Tours and Nantes Railway, an apparatus is in course of establishment, which consists of an iron wire extending from one end of the line to the other and through which an electric current is continually passing; while, by means of small posts placed at intervals of 200 yards, the passengers in motion at each point of the line are indicated to the fixed machine—each post by its movement, interrupting the electric current for a moment of time, (probably varying in length or repetition), and thus designating the number of the post before which the train is passing at the moment. By these means, the director of the fixed machine will receive information almost every second as to the speed of the train in motion, and as to the position occupied by it. At Ipswich, the passenger telegraphic clock, with power of motion to be constantly maintained by a perpetual electric current derived from the earth.

Friendship, the wine of life, should be a well-stocked cellar, be continually renewed, and it is consolatory to think, that although we can seldom add what will equal the general first growth of our youth, yet friendship becomes immensely old in much less time than is commonly imagined, and not many years are required to make it mellow and pleasant. Warmth will doubt, make a very considerable difference, of affectionate temper and bright fancy, will increase a great deal sooner than those who are cold and cold.

When I see leaves drop from the trees, the beginning of autumn, says Warwick, such, I think, is the friendship of the world. While the sep of maintenance lasts, my friends swim in abundance; but in the winter of my need they leave me naked. He is a happy man who hath a true friend at his need; but he is more truly happy that hath no need of his friend.